

FIGURE 1A

A-17  
 Formal  
 Drawings  
 6/26/02

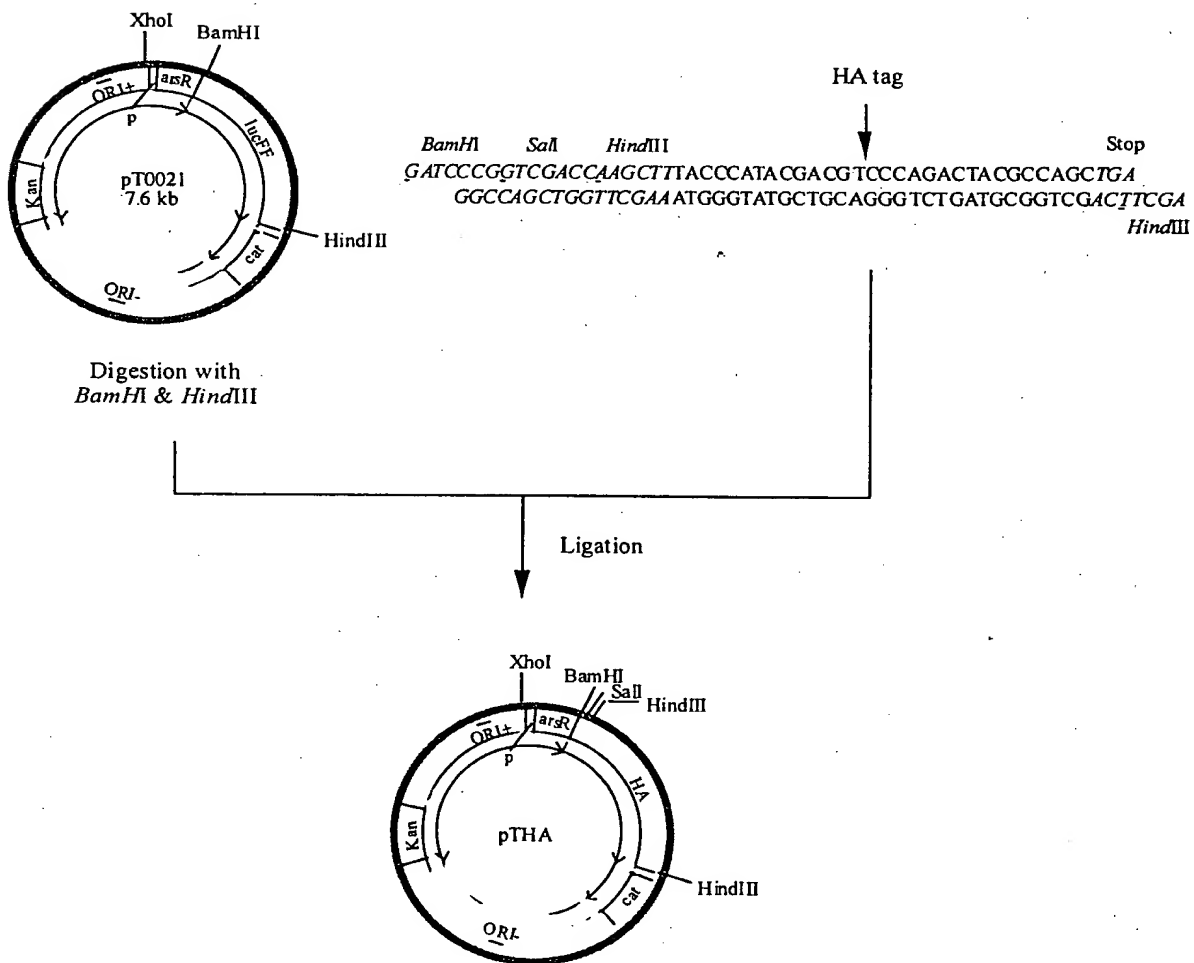
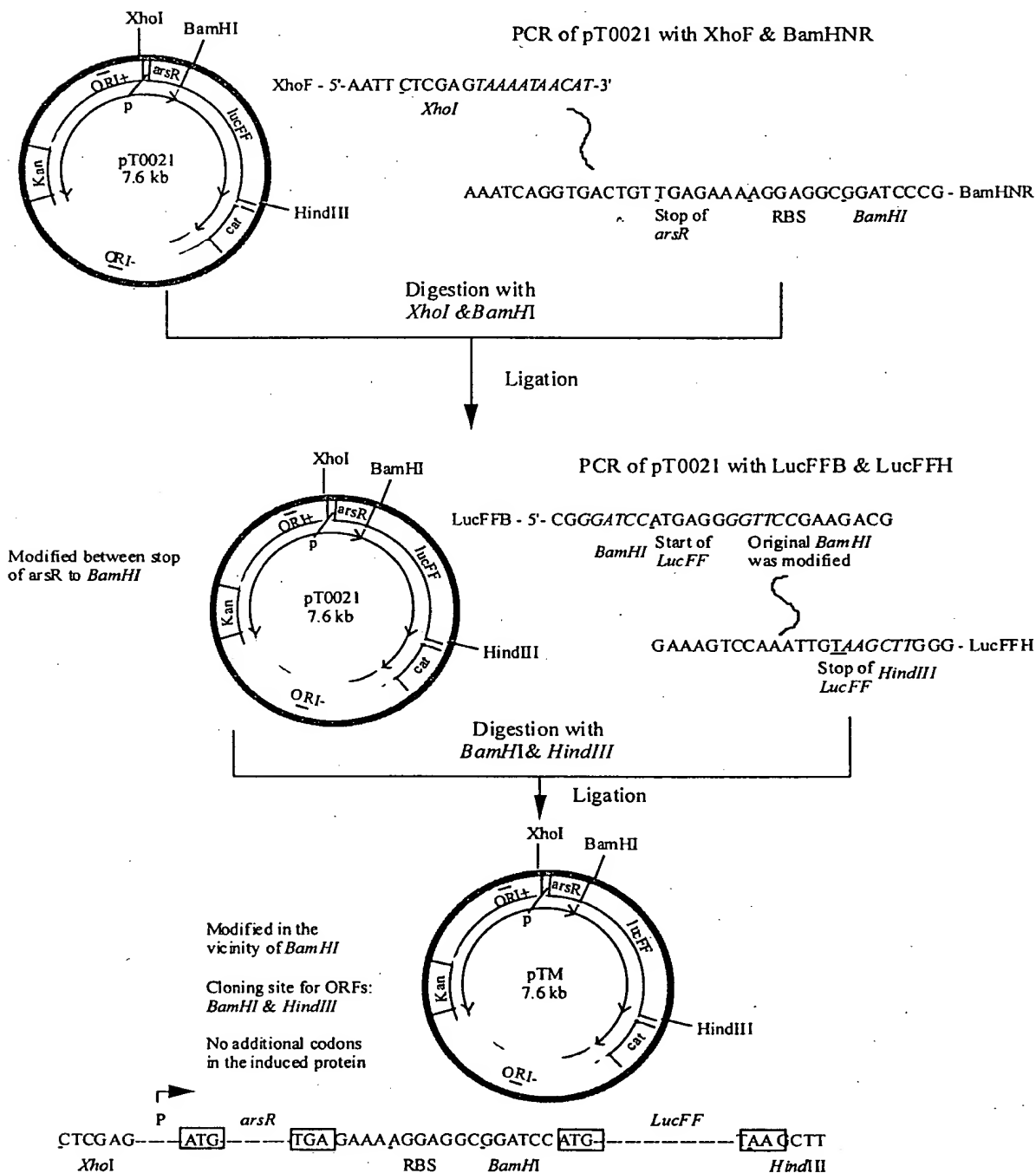


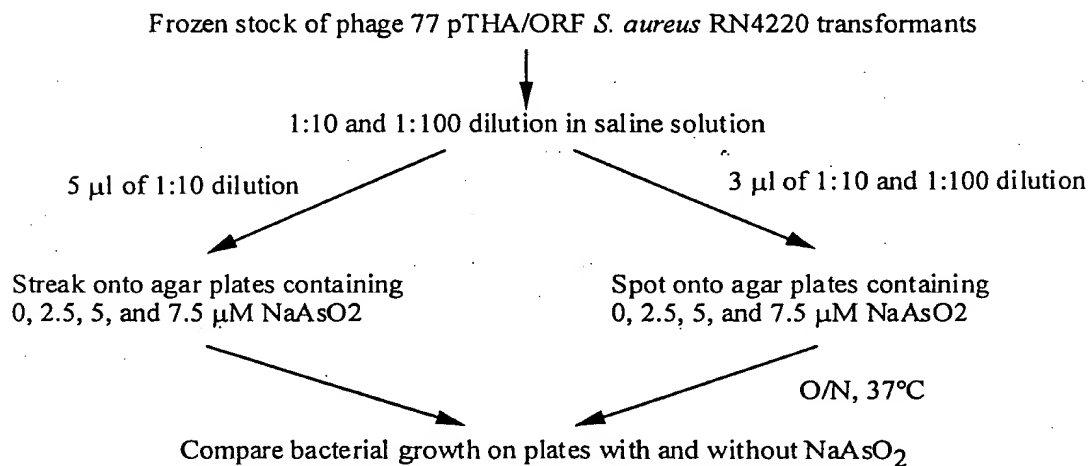
FIGURE 1B



The diagram illustrates the cloning strategy for pTHA/ORF. It begins with a circular plasmid, pTHA, and a linear DNA fragment containing an Open Reading Frame (ORF). The pTHA plasmid features several key elements: a Kanamycin resistance gene (Kan), a positive origin of replication (ORI+), a promoter (p), a hemagglutinin tag (HA), a chloramphenicol resistance gene (cat), and a negative origin of replication (ORI-). Restriction sites for XhoI, BamHI, SalI, and HindIII are indicated. The linear ORF fragment starts with an ATG start codon and ends with a last codon, flanked by BamHI and SalI sites. The process involves digesting both the pTHA plasmid and the ORF fragment with BamHI and SalI. The resulting fragments are then ligated together. The final product is a circular plasmid labeled pTHA/ORF, which contains the ORF insert. This clone is then verified by PCR and sequencing.

FIGURE 3

A) Functional assay on semi-solid support media



B) Functional assay in liquid medium

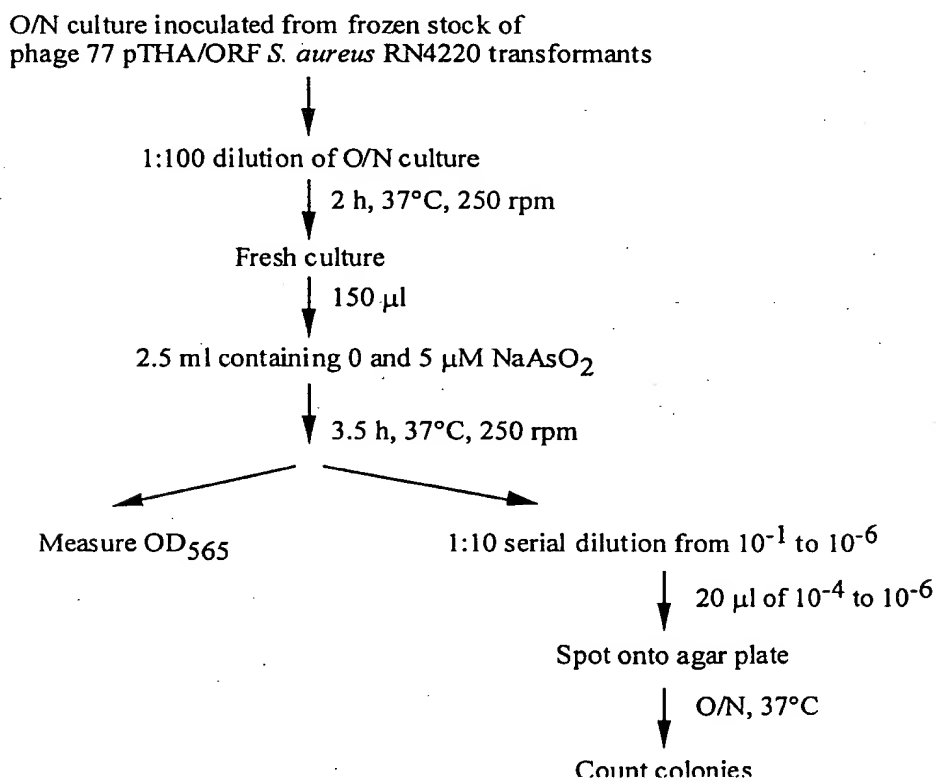


FIGURE 4A

A. Inhibition of bacterial growth with individual ORFs of a *S. aureus* bacteriophage

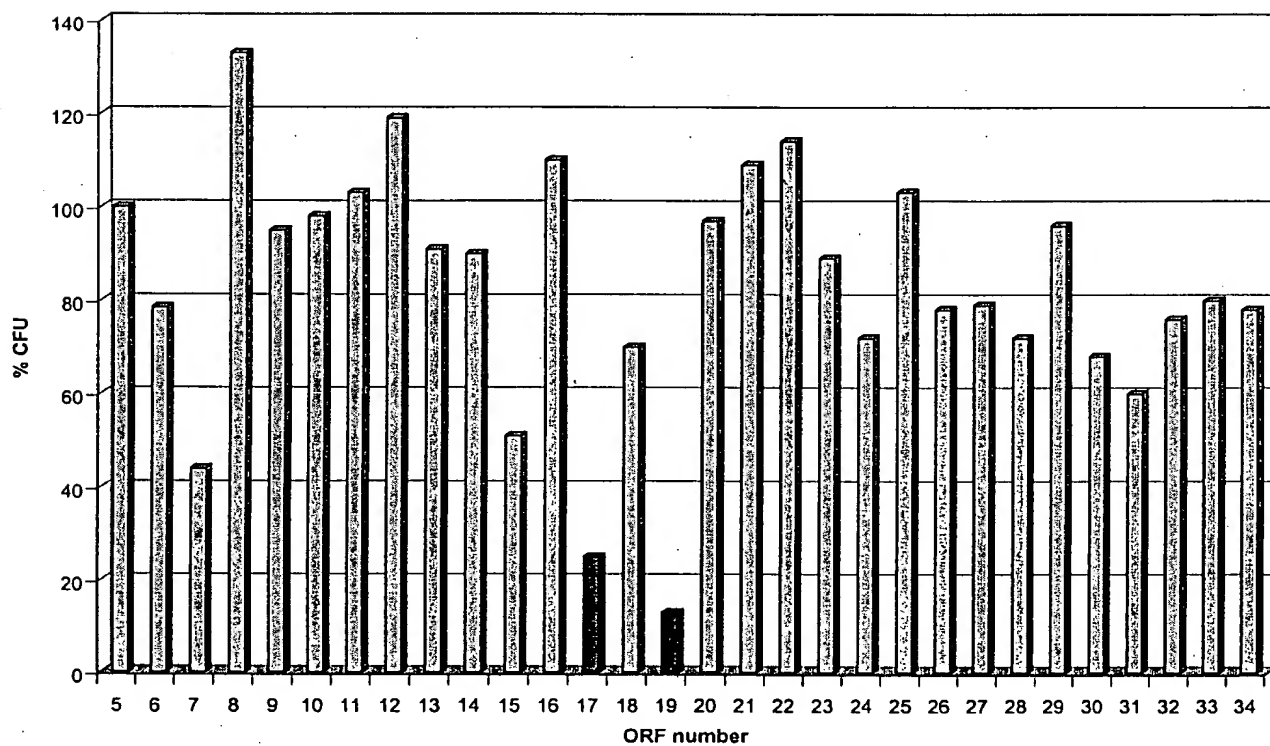


FIGURE 4B

B. Inhibition of bacterial growth with individual ORFs of a *S. aureus* bacteriophage.

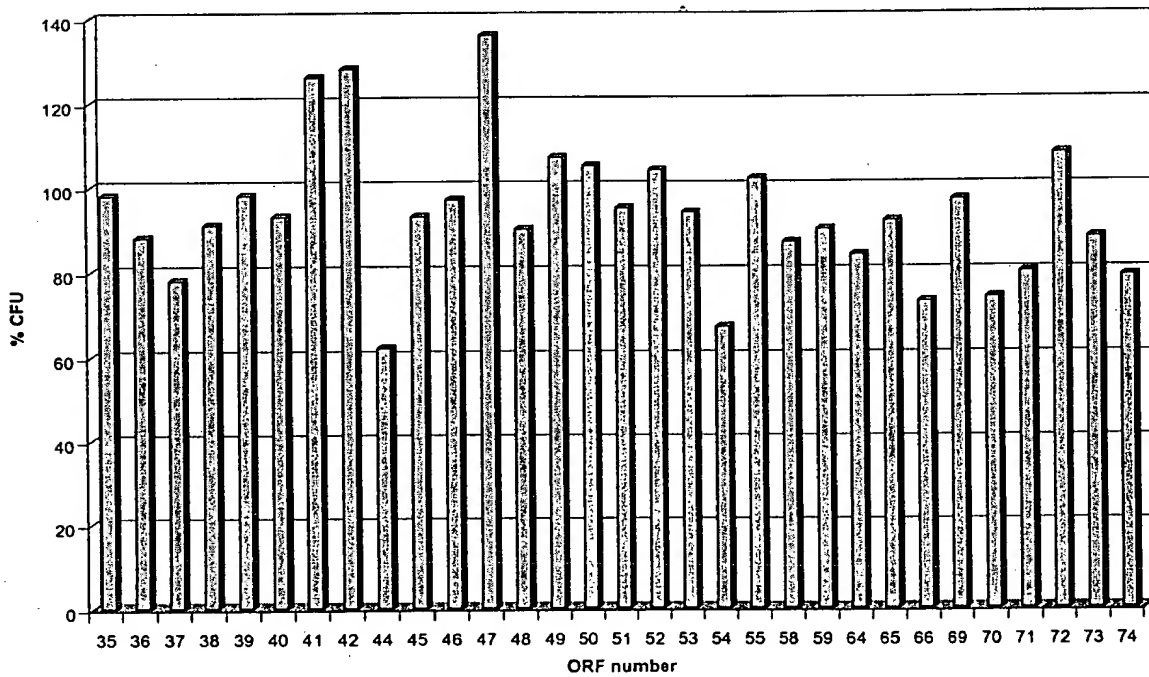


FIGURE 4C

C. Inhibition of bacterial growth with individual ORFs of a *S. aureus* bacteriophage.

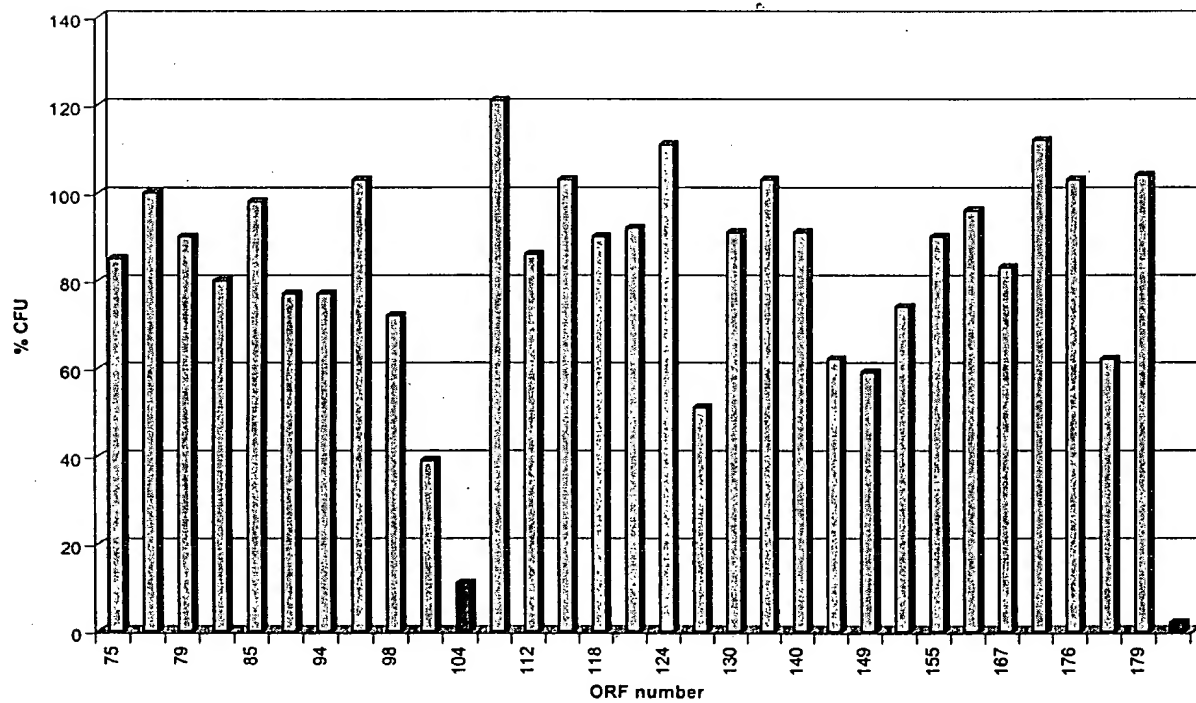


FIGURE 5

